

## Another American Triumph.

We have had frequent occasion recently to speak of the success of the Atlantic Monthly. We have been prompted to do this from an honest pride at the accomplishment, not only of our own, but, we believe, of a national desire, to see our periodical literature vindicated from the charge our English brethren have so often brought against it, that it cannot ascend above the level of love-stick stories and sentimental prattle, because our reading public can appreciate nothing better. Many an attempt has been made to establish something similar to the high-toned periodicals of England, and as often as each attempt has failed, the voice of exaltation from the English press has been loud, and the cry raised that we can't do it. Well do we remember this when Putnam's Monthly was compelled to give way, in which we thought we had found a reputation of the established English opinion in regard to us. But we can now safely boast of a triumph, as the Atlantic Monthly has attained a circulation of ten thousand, nearly double that ever reached by Putnam's, and is placed on a sure basis, its publishers being among the most enterprising in our country, and have been secured to a considerable degree in the establishment of the Atlantic, by the same mortifying fact we refer to, that our American literature had no true exponent. The many expressions of favor and well-wishes received the past year from their subscribers, prove that they have too given their support to the Atlantic from a determination that our country, in spite of British misgivings, shall have a periodical of its own, not only equal, but even superior, to any of those published in England. And now the English press have been admitted that we have such a periodical, for the London Critic and Athenaeum have been lavish of their praise the past few months. The "Athenaeum" has been published monthly in London, as it appeared in the Atlantic, calling forth golden opinions and the confession that their own periodicals have contained nothing so brilliant since the "Notes Ambrosianae."

At the present time two different houses in London monthly re-publish the "Minister's Wordings," by Mrs. H. B. Stowe, and its circulation there almost exceeds the same here. We have heard it stated that the editors have received and approved, up to the present time, sufficient material from American authors to furnish several numbers fully equal to any that have yet appeared. The April number is looked for as one of the best yet issued. We repeat again, that in chronicling the success of the Atlantic, we are expressing a national feeling of something more than pleasure that we have at least accomplished our desires, and that our literature has such an ornament as the Atlantic Monthly.—Boston Gazette.

## Important Railroad Decision.

The case of *Hootville vs. Stoddard and Steele*, was decided in favor of Doolittle by Judge Storer, Cincinnati, on the 8th inst. The suit was known as the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad case, and the points decided are as follows:—  
1st. That the Company had the power, under its charter to locate and extend its road from Franklin, in Portage County, westwardly, to the city of Dayton, and eastwardly to the Pennsylvania State line.  
2d. That the assignment of the subscriptions to its capital stock of the defendants, to Doolittle, by the Company, for work done for the Company was valid.  
3d. That the conditions attached to the subscriptions, other than the one concerning the location of the road to Dayton, were not conditions precedent, and their performance need not be alleged.  
This decision disposes of all the questions of law in these cases, and involves the sum of \$175,000, which must be paid by the subscribers in Dayton.

## PURCHASE OF MR. VERNON.

The accumulation of funds for this purpose has been rapid, as we learn from a report recently issued by the Secretary of the Association. The collections (according to the report) were called in by the Regent, as rapidly as they were made, and paid over by the Treasurer, without delay, in sums permitted by the Contract. The report continues:—“Thus, in the space of four weeks, a little over the sum of \$62,000 was realized, (\$9,800 of this sum being, however, a portion of the \$15,000 reported to be invested in our former report,) discharging indebtedness for the second and third installments, due severally 1860 and 1861, as follows, viz: On February 22d, \$18,712, closing the second installment, with interest thereon, due February 22d, 1860; February 28th, \$10,000; March 2d, \$5,000; March 9th, \$10,000; March 10th, \$5,000; March 17th, \$5,000; March 21st, \$5,000; and March 23d the remainder, closing the payment of the third installment, with interest thereon, due February 22d, 1861. Thus the association has paid 155,333 of the sum of 200,000 required to secure the title to Mount Vernon, 15,000 of which has been paid in a little more than three months! Who can longer doubt that the Association will attain all the sacred objects in view? 41,666 dollars, with interest thereon, is yet to be provided for, being the fourth installment, due February 22d, 1862.”

ONE OF REU'S VICTIMS.—The death of Gen. Wm. T. Haskell, of Tennessee, is announced. The event occurred in the Hopkinsville Lunatic Asylum, on Sunday the 13th. He was at one time one of the most brilliant men of the South. He was one of the first orators of the nation, a poet by nature and the author of some beautiful stanzas, and a gallant soldier distinguished in the Mexican war. His insanity is believed to be chargeable to the effect of an excessive use of ardent spirits upon a highly excitable nervous system. The country was first informed of his insanity about two years ago. He was confined for a time in the Kentucky Asylum, and released as cured, and attempted to lecture at Lexington, but he soon relapsed. The Louisville Journal in announcing his death says:—“His dearest friends cannot regret that the balmy hand of death has at length relieved him from suffering. The grave never closed upon a more gallant spirit, affection can never weep over a more lovable, high-toned and chivalric man. Poor Haskell! we knew him well, and knowing him so well, our hearts bleed as we pen this ineffectual tribute to his memory.”

## Notice to Tax Payers.

THE TREASURER HAS RECEIVED HIS DEPARTMENT FOR THE SPRING COLLECTION OF TAXES, and will be ready to wait on the Tax Payers at his Office, until the 20th day of JUNE NEXT.

H. S. RITCHIE, County Treasurer, 483-2w.

## NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A TAX OF ONE MILLIEN (one Dollar Valuation on Real and Personal Property) was Assessed by the Commissioners of Genesee County, at their March Session, for 1859, for Road Purposes; and that said Tax may be discharged by Labor on the Roads, under the direction of the proper Supervisors of the several Road Districts in said County, at the rate of One Dollar per Day.

C. C. FIELD, County Auditor, 483-2w.

## NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE COMMISSIONERS OF Genesee County will be at the Town of Auburn, at a point where the North and South Genesee Roads cross Bridge Creek, about one Mile South of the Centre of said Township, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of MAY next, at TEN O'CLOCK A.M., to receive Proposals for the BUILDING of a BRIDGE, at the point above named, across said Stream. Said Bridge to be of the style of the Truss Bridge, 40 cables, about 30 feet long and 12 feet wide. Timber and Plank to be White Oak; covering of good material, with Stone Abutments about 10 feet high. Half upon said Timbers well bedded in the earth.

A more particular description will be given by the Commissioners at the time of receiving said Proposals.

C. C. FIELD, County Auditor, 483-2w.

## CITY STYLES &amp; LOW PRICES.

1859. 1859.

## JOB PRINTING.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXECUTE JOB PRINTING of every description, such as:

PAMPHLETS, FOR BILLS, HANDBILLS, BLANK FORMS, BUSINESS CARDS, CIRCULARS, RAIL TICKETS, &c. &c.

## IN THE NEATEST STYLES

AND ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Printing in Bronges and Colours EXECUTED TO ORDER.

We have a large stock of LEXINGTON, NORTH-GATE and QUINN CLAIM DEEDS, SUMMONS, NOTES, &c. &c. which we are offering for Sale at Low Prices.

## The Jeffersonian Democrat

JULIUS O. CONVERSE, Editor.

CHARDON, O., FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1859.

## Emigration to Utah.

A BIG WAGON TRAIN FITTING OUT HEREABOUTS.—Our enterprising friend, Mr. L. J. Randall, of Chardon, Geauga Co., Ohio, to-day sent by cars from this city to St. Louis, forty new lumber two-horse wagons, as a train for Salt Lake City. At St. Louis they are to be sent by the Missouri River to Omaha City, Nebraska. At Omaha City the wagons are to be freighted with merchandise for Merchants in Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. Alfred Randall, a brother who went with the Mormons to Salt Lake, from Nauvoo, and who has lived there since, returned to Chardon last fall, and from his information the present Train was started.—Mr. A. Randall is now in Iowa, buying 250 head of oxen to complete the Train. The train to accompany the Train go to this region, and will leave this city on the 15th inst., for Omaha City, and it is expected the train will be ready to leave that point on the first of May.

From the representations of the parties, this will be a money making business, and with the observation and experience of Mr. Alfred Randall, we should judge that he was well qualified to conduct and manage an enterprise of this character, and the shrewdness of Mr. L. J. Randall would not permit him to allow such an opportunity to slip through his fingers.

They calculate their cattle and wagons will bring more than original cost after their arrival at Salt Lake City. Their freight is already contracted at \$18 per hundred pounds. Each wagon is to carry 4,000 lbs. The wagons are very excellent lumber wagons, with iron axles, and so different from the Government wagons generally that they will be in demand at Salt Lake City, while the Government wagons, on account of their great and useless weight, can be sold only for what the iron on them are worth.

Mr. Bradley Parlin, of Chardon, and Mr. Alfred Randall, of Salt Lake City, will have charge of the Train.

With ordinary luck they will make a good thing of it. Success to such enterprises.—Plain Dealer of the 9th.

The above, though correct in the main, is incorrect in some particulars. The day set for the men who are to accompany the Train, to leave Cleveland for Nebraska City, is Monday next, the 18th, instead of the 15th, as above stated, though Mr. Parlin and several others from this vicinity, have already gone on in advance. The freight is contracted at \$19 instead of \$18 per hundred pounds, and the wagons will carry 3,000 instead of 4,000 pounds each. The original cost of the wagons, teams, &c., for this expedition, will not be less than \$20,000, which sum the Randalls expect to realize from their sale, in Salt Lake City. They also expect to receive at least \$20,000 from the merchants of Salt Lake City, for the freight, making the aggregate receipts at the end of the route, \$40,000, which will, of course, be sufficient to defray all expenses, and afford a handsome profit. It is well known that Mr. L. J. Randall has the capital and energy necessary in such an enterprise. We hope the expedition will prove profitable to all concerned.

The testimony for the prosecution, in the *Sickles case*, was concluded on Friday, and the case for the defence was opened on Saturday. The witnesses differ considerably in regard to the circumstances attending the assassination of Key. We cannot give our readers anything like a full synopsis of the testimony in this case, and, therefore, shall not attempt it.

The trial of the Lorain County Rescuers, before the U. S. District Court in session at Cleveland, is steadily progressing.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for May is a good number, containing forty articles and seventy-one engravings. We will furnish this Magazine and the Democrat for \$3 per year.

## EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

Four murderers were executed in Baltimore on Friday last.

Twelve inches of snow fell in St. Paul, Minn., on the 1st inst.

The Rappahannock Bank, at Rappahannock, Va., has ceased to exist.

Iowa holds a Republican State Convention at Des Moines on the 2nd of June.

A BILL has been introduced in the Canadian Legislature for the protection of spendthrifts.

We learn from Montreal, that the St. Lawrence is free of ice, and that navigation is open.

The new English Ambassador, Lord Lyons, arrived at Washington on the 7th inst., on board an English frigate.

Twelve miles of sub-marine cable has been laid on the Lake Shore route between New Orleans and Mobile.

AN ALBANY boy of thirteen has been sued by an old maid of thirty-three, for leading her from the path of rectitude.

A new Penitentiary is to be erected in Northern Indiana, the present edifice being overcrowded with "boarders."

The Maryland Agricultural College is expected to be so far advanced as to be ready for the reception of pupils next fall.

A few days since a white man and a negro woman were killed by lightning, while sitting under a tree near Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. J. S. HENRICK has retired from the *Portage County Democrat*, which will hereafter be conducted by L. W. Hall & Son.

JERRY LIND is advertised to sing in England. It is said that her fortune has been squandered, and that she is going to try and make another.

It is stated that the ranks of the United States army are full, and that recruiting has been discontinued. This has not happened before for 20 years.

The Ohio Legislative Committee reported the last three State Treasurers all defaulters. Brulain admits that he concealed \$200,000.

The canals of this State are to be leased at public auction, on the steps of the State House, on the 15th of August next, to the highest bidder, for five years.

While the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings was at Newark, N. J., on Wednesday week, he was presented with a cane made from the tiller of the slave ship *Amistad*.

The President has issued a proclamation authorizing extensive sales of public lands in Kansas and Nebraska during the months of July, August and September next.

By telegraph from Coburg, Canada West, we learn that Dr. King was found guilty, on the 7th inst., of poisoning his wife, and sentenced to be hanged on the 9th of June next.

We learn that Chas. A. Washburn, a brother of the three Washburns in Congress, has become the leading editor of a Republican daily paper called the *Times*, in San Francisco.

We learn from Wisconsin, that the election in that State, on the 5th inst., for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, resulted in the choice of Byron Paine, Republican, by at least 6,000 majority.

The Administration papers propose the lynching of Mr. Abrams, of Henrico, for the reason that he has announced himself as a candidate for Congress, on the platform of Emancipation in Virginia.

It is asserted in reliable quarters in Washington, that after the 30th September next the mails between New York and San Francisco will be carried by the Nicaragua instead of the Panama route.

From the *Tribune* of Monday we learn that the Yellow Fever arrived at the N. Y. Quarantine on the previous day from Rio, and that in Cuba the pestilence had commenced unusually early, and with extreme violence.

It is said that Gen. George P. Morris declines the Consulship at Havre, which was tendered him by the President. The inadequacy of the salary, and the arduous and confining nature of the duties of the office have decided him in this course.

We learn from an exchange that Governor Morgan, of New York, refuses to commute the sentence of Mrs. Hartung. He refers to the general aversion to hanging women, but believing the prisoner guilty of deliberate murder, he thinks that public justice, as well as the safety of human life, demand her execution.

On the 10th inst., a panic was caused in the Catholic Church on 42nd Street, N. Y., from some of the candles taking fire, and the people became so packed in a passage way that before they could be extricated, upwards of 30—mostly women—were found with their arms and legs broken, and with other injuries from which they cannot possibly recover.

We learn from the *Ashtabula Telegraph*, that a young man accidentally shot himself while hunting near that village on Friday last. The ball of his gun entered at the back of his right ear, and passed obliquely through the protuberance behind and above it, carrying away part of the brain. Paralysis of the left side followed, but the sufferer is now doing well, and will probably recover.

FIRE IN BURTON.—We learn that, on Thursday last week, the dwelling and corn-house of Mr. Elisha Chapman, in Burton, were destroyed by fire. Mr. C. lost by the fire, four hundred bushels of potatoes, and four hundred bushels of unshelled corn. Nothing was saved but the private papers of Mr. C., two feather beds, and a quantity of pork. Loss nearly \$3,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective stove-pipe. We have not learned whether there was any insurance on the property.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for May contains a large variety of entertaining reading matter, and is illustrated in the best of style.—The following are the terms of this excellent Magazine: One copy one year, \$3; two copies one year, \$5; three copies one year, \$6; six copies one year, \$10.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Mr. J. C. Hollis, having been well patronized and excellent satisfaction thus far, has concluded to commence a new course of lectures in Pennsylvania, in this Village, on Monday next. We believe Mr. H. is worthy of the patronage he receives.

## Rhode Island Election.

The Rhode Island State Election took place on Wednesday, the 6th inst.—

Thomas G. Turner of Warren, is elected Governor; John R. Bartlett of Providence, Secretary of State; and Jerome B. Kimball of Providence, Attorney General.—

These were on both the American Republican and the Republican tickets. There is no choice for Lieut. Governor and General Treasurer.

In the Eastern Congressional District, there is no choice. The vote stands, Robinson, American Republican, 3,797; Davis, Republican, 2,422; Arnold, Democrat, 1,532. Robinson leads in every town but two.

In the Western District, Brayton, who was supported by the American Republicans and Republicans, is elected. The vote is, for Brayton, 2,946; Anthony, 700.

There is no election of members of the General Assembly in Providence. The Opposition have both branches, by an overwhelming majority.

An Infamous Act.

Our Democratic Legislature, before its adjournment, saw fit to enact a law for the disfranchisement of persons "reputed to be in whole or in part of African descent."

We give the law entire, that our readers may fully appreciate the wisdom and justice of those who enacted it.

AN ACT

To prescribe the duties of Judges of Elections in certain cases, and preserve the Purity of Elections.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio That the Judges of any election held under the authority of any of the laws of this State, in determining the question whether any person offering to vote at such election is a white person, shall ascertain, by proper inquiries addressed to such person, to be answered under oath, or by other legal testimony to be adduced before them, whether such person is reputed to be in whole or in part of African descent, and if the said Judge is satisfied that such person is reputed to be so, he shall reject his vote.

Sec. 2. Any person who is reputed to be in whole or in part of African descent, who shall vote at any such election, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the county jail of the proper county, not more than three months, nor less than one month.

Sec. 3. Any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel or advise another to give his vote at any such election, knowing that such other person is reputed to be of African descent, either in whole or in part, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail of the proper county, not more than six months, nor less than one month.

Sec. 4. All prosecutions under this act shall be by indictment in the court of common pleas of the proper county; and it shall be the duty of the judges of the court of common pleas to give this act specially in charge to the grand jury at each term of the court.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Douglas against Popular Sovereignty.

The *Nazarene Free-Press* says that a *Mississippi* gives us a new leaf in the history of Douglas. It states upon what is regarded as reliable authority, that he was the author of the following resolution, which was reported to the Mississippi delegation at the Cincinnati Convention, by a committee (of the delegation) appointed to consider the subject of Slavery:

"Resolved, That the National Democratic party believe in the perfect political equality of the States, and that the citizens of every State have an equal right to emigrate peacefully to the Territories, and to take with them whatever is recognized as property in the State from which they go, and there receive for it adequate legal protection; that there is no power in Congress or in the Territorial Legislatures to exclude from the Territories anything which is regarded as property in a State; but when a Territory has sufficient white population, lawfully ascertained, to entitle it to one Representative in Congress, (i.e., according to the present ratio, 33,420) it is the duty of Congress to authorize the Territory to form a State Constitution, republican in its form, preparatory to admission into the Union as a State; that it is no constitutional ground of objection to the admission of such a State, that the Constitution thus formed either admits or excludes Slavery."

It is true that Mr. Douglas wrote this resolution and sent it by the hand of a friend to the Cincinnati Convention for private circulation among the Southern delegates to that body. It is true, also, that we mistake not, the *Free-Press* is one of the few papers in Mississippi which undertakes to apologize for Mr. Douglas, and it may be that this resolution is now for the first time published or credited to the Illinois Senator, in order to soften the bitter hostility of the South to him. It is true, also, that the resolution is in point-blank opposition to the Freeport speech, which says:

"The next question Mr. Lincoln propounded to me is: 'Can the people of a Territory exclude Slavery from their lands, by any fair means, before it comes into the Union as a State?' I answer emphatically, and I repeat it, that I do not know. If we do not know, we cannot know, and I have no opinion, in my opinion, the people of a Territory can by fair means exclude Slavery before it comes into a State. [Cheers.] Mr. Lincoln knew that I had given that over and over again. He heard me argue the Nebraska bill, on that principle, and all over the State 1854-55-56, and he has now no excuse to pretend to have any doubt upon that subject. Whatever the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question whether Slavery may go in under the Constitution or not, the people of a Territory have the lawful means to admit it or exclude it as they please, for the reason that Slavery cannot exist a day and an hour anywhere unsupported by local police regulations, furnishing remedies and means of enforcing the right to hold slaves. Those local and police regulations can only be furnished by the local Legislature. If the people of the Territory are opposed to Slavery, they will elect members to the Legislature who will adopt friendly legislation to it. If they are for it, they will adopt legislative measures friendly to Slavery. Hence, no matter what may be the decision of the Supreme Court on that abstracted question, still the right of the people to make it a slave Territory or a free Territory is perfect and complete under the Nebraska bill. I hope Mr. Lincoln will deem my answer satisfactory on this point."

On the morning of the 12th inst., a train going south on the Quincy and Chicago Railroad ran through a culvert, and a passenger car, a Vanueta engine, and Charles Clark, fireman, were instantly killed. George Patch, brakeman, had both legs broken. No others injured.

## Carrying Concealed Weapons.

The spectacle of witnesses producing the revolvers and bowie-knives they carry concealed on their persons, in open Court, is a novel one in this quarter, however common it may be in chivalrous Kentucky, where shooting and stabbing are every day occurrences, and never punished by Courts of justice, even when jails are entered and a helpless prisoner shot dead in his cell.

The late General Assembly of Ohio, very properly passed a law to punish the carrying of concealed weapons in this State, a most cowardly as well as murderous practice anywhere. The law provides that whoever shall carry a weapon or weapons concealed on or about his person, such as a pistol, bowie-knife, dirk, or any other dangerous weapon, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on the conviction of the first offense shall be fined not exceeding \$200, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than 30 days; and for the second offense, not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment in the county jail not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

The law further provides, that if it shall appear to the jury, from the testimony on the trial of any case presented under the first section of the act, that the accused was at the time of carrying any of the weapons aforesaid, engaged in the pursuit of any lawful business, calling or employment, and that the circumstances in which he was placed at the time aforesaid were such as to justify a prudent man in carrying the weapons aforesaid, for the defense of his person, property or family, the jury shall acquit the accused.—Cleveland Leader.

## Bloody and Mysterious Affair.

Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock a farmer hunting in the woods near the Harrisburg road, about two miles from this city, discovered the dead body of an unknown man hanging to a fence post by a cotton handkerchief, his feet touching the ground, and blood flowing from two deep wounds around his wrists and one around each ankle, apparently made by a sharp knife. The farmer came post haste to this city and informed Coroner Gaver of the circumstance. A jury was summoned and forthwith proceeded to the scene of the terrible affair, and an inquest was had.

The body was recognized as that of Thomas Bell, a middle aged man, who has been engaged as a mechanic in the Ohio Tool Company's establishment. No evidence was elicited to throw any more light upon the deed. Several large pools of blood were to be seen near the spot where the body was suspended, but no knife or other instrument with which he could have inflicted the wounds upon himself could be found, which fact strengthens the suspicion that there has been foul play in the affair. It was not clearly decided whether death was produced by bleeding from the wounds, or by strangulation.

The body of Bell was brought to this city in charge of the Coroner, and the jury adjourned to meet at nine o'clock this morning, without deciding upon a verdict. The deceased, as far as our reporter was able to learn from the various rumors about last night, never manifested any signs of insanity. He was a widower and leaves two small children orphans.

Considerable excitement was manifested on the streets last evening. A number of men congregated about the door of the Coroner's office, and various were the conjectures indulged in by the crowd in regard to this lamentable and mysterious affair.—O. Statesman.

## MONDAY'S ELECTIONS.—PROGRESS OF REPUBLICANISM.

Nothing could more forcibly illustrate the permanent growth of Republican sentiment than the complexion of the returns of the local elections on Monday last. One by one, the ancient citadels of Democratic strength are yielding to the irresistible pressure of the popular sentiment in favor of free labor and a free national domain. This revolution in sentiment is not confined to any one section. Every year it is becoming more universal. The glorious Republican triumph in Connecticut has completed a Congressional delegation from the New England States in which there is not a single pro-slavery representative. St. Louis, the most enterprising and vigorous of all the cities of the Slave States, has proclaimed for freedom by an overwhelming Republican majority. In Ohio, the leading cities, almost without exception—Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton and Cleveland, have given very gratifying Republican majorities for local officers. In Sandusky, Toledo, &c., the Republicans have held their own very well, as compared with former elections. Altogether, the news is most cheering. Every new test of the strength of the Republican organization develops its increasing vitality and vigor. It was never so powerful, so compact, so full of energy, of determination, of confidence and hope, as it is now—and especially is this the case in Ohio.—Ohio State Journal.

## TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE ELECTION.—CLEAN REPUBLICAN SWEEP!!!

The elections for Township and Village officers in Youngstown on Monday last, were well attended, and resulted in a regular Waterloo defeat of the Democracy. Notwithstanding they made a desperate attempt to carry their Township Ticket, and were sanguine of success, the Republican nominees were all elected, by an average majority of 82 votes. George McKee, the Republican candidate for Justice, in opposition to the old Democratic wheel-horse, Frank Barclay, was elected by a majority of 102 votes. The total vote was nearly 150 larger than at the spring elections last year.—Mahoning Register.

## THE REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—THE

Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* says:—An immense organization is developing itself in the South, to set at defiance their laws framed for the purpose of prohibiting the traffic in foreign slaves. It is not doubted that thousands of African slaves have been, and are now being landed on the coasts of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, and Texas. You are right, the other day, in stating that this fact had been brought to the attention of the Interior Department, and that no notice has been taken of the information thus lodged, although the official who gave it has written a second time, begging the Government to interfere to prevent the laws declaring its inability to do so alone, and without money, to prevent the landing and running into the interior of these cargoes of human beings.

## Great Fire in Columbus.

The Tub and Bucket Factory of Carry, Hughes & Beebe, West side of the River in Columbus, caught fire a few days since. The *Statesman* says:—

The building, which is a three story brick, was full of cut timber in the process of drying, and for some time after it was discovered, no flames were seen, but an immense cloud of smoke ascended from the roof. When the first engine reached the spot, men and boys were passing water in buckets to a door in the second story, which is reached by a flight of steps, and surrounded by an open platform thirty feet high. This platform was crowded with men, forty or fifty in number.

For a few minutes after the first stream of water was thrown, the mass of smoke seemed to increase in volume and density, when suddenly it ignited—the flames burst out in all directions, with an explosion like that of gun powder, which swept the platform clean, pitching those who stood upon it to the ground in a mass, a distance of some thirty feet. The scene at this point was altogether the most frightful we ever beheld, but by a miracle no person was killed, though all were somewhat injured. The burning appeared to be the worst part of it. Seven or eight persons, who were standing close to the wall were terribly burned. Among those who were severely injured was one young man connected with the Neil House, named William Parker, who had the skin on his face and hands as well as the hair on his head almost completely burnt off. He has probably lost his sight forever, and even fears for his life are entertained.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR AT PENACOLA.—A letter from New Orleans to the *St. Louis Republican* says:—"A singular affair occurred at Pensacola a few days ago, the particulars of which I learned from a private letter, addressed to a gentleman of this city, Miss Susan—, daughter of a most distinguished jurist and politician of Florida, entertained a violent passion for Mr. G., Mayor of Pensacola, who had paid her some attentions previous to his marriage with another lady. She took no great pains to conceal from Mr. G. the nature of her feelings, and had on several occasions conducted herself in rather an extravagant and startling manner, but he probably supposed nothing serious would come of it. One day, recently, however, she went to his house and called for Mrs. G., and when the lady came to the door, drew a pistol, ready cocked, from the fold of her dress, and fired at her rival. The bullet missed, and Mrs. G. bravely rushed upon the desperate girl, and wrested the pistol from her; but she prepared and determined to shed blood, Susan drew a knife, and before she could be disarmed by others who interfered, succeeded in inflicting a slight wound upon Mrs. G. The letter states that her father, in order to shield her from a criminal prosecution, was about to send her to an insane asylum."

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A LITTLE WHITE BOY BY A NEGRO.—The *Wilkinson (Miss) Gazette* contains the particulars of the horrid murder of a little boy, eight years old, son of Mr. Francis Best, of that place, by a negro servant. On Friday evening the little boy was absent from his father's house for an unusual length of time, when several persons made, and his lifeless body found horribly mangled. Suspicion resting upon a slave of Mr. B., named Stephen, and he was arrested. Stephen made a full confession of his guilt, and stated the brutal means he had employed in the commission of the diabolical act. He said, in substance, that the child had threatened to tell something on him, when he managed to draw him inside of the building, struck him on the back part of the head or neck with a brick—which blow stunned the little fellow and felled him to the ground—and perceiving that his victim yet exhibited signs of life, he jumped upon him and choked him to death!

SAD OCCURRENCE.—We learn by the *Milan Free Press* that on Thursday last week, Deacon Cobb, an old and worthy citizen of Berlin, started for the Clarksfield mills, with a span of horses and a load of grain, and that from all appearances his horses took fright and ran away, throwing him from the wagon, and so injuring him that when he was found he was dead. When found he was sitting by a stump in the woods to which, apparently, he had crawled after the accident. The team was found some distance from where the body was. He has been a resident of Berlin over twenty years, and was the father-in-law of Judge Phillips.

A NOBLE SPIRITED HICKSTREE WOMAN.—We announce a few weeks since that Walter Harper, an aged resident of Detroit, had made a large donation for the establishment of a hospital. We learn from the *Tribune* that Mrs. Ann Martin, who, for a number of years, has been a market-woman in that city, has donated a five acre lot worth \$10,000 to \$15,000, and her